



AS VIEWED BY A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PROFESSOR

of wooing, without bringing either clothing or ornament into the question. In animal society the coyness of the female is the analogue of modesty. The male is always aggressive, and in both animal and human society used ornament as a means of interesting and influencing the female. In the course of time, however, man's activities became his main dependence, and became more significant, especially in woman's person and personal behavior a state of society where she became dependent on man's activities, and both ornament and modesty were largely transferred to her.

"In the course of history woman developed an excessive and scrupulous concern for the propriety of her behavior, especially in connection with her bodily habits; and this in turn became fixed and particularized by fashion, with the result that not only her physical life became circumscribed, but her attention and mental interests became limited largely to safeguarding and enhancing her person."

Woman Was First Dominant.
In speaking of "The Adventitious Character of Woman," Dr. Thomas says:

"There is more than one bit of evidence that nature changed her plan with reference to some organism at the very last moment, and introduced a feature which was not contemplated at the outset. As will presently be indicated, life itself was in the beginning female, so far as sex could be postulated of it at all.

"Nature obviously started out on the plan of having woman the dominant force, with men as an aid; but after a certain time there was a reversal of plan, and man became dominant, and woman dropped back into a somewhat unstable and adventitious relation to the social process. Up to a certain point, in fact, in his physical and social evolution, man shows an interesting structural and mental adaptation to woman, while the later stages of history show, on the other hand, that the mental attitude of woman, and consequently her forms of behavior, have been profoundly modified, and even her physical life deeply affected, by her effort to adjust to man."

Further on in the same chapter, he says: "On the moral side, particularly, man's disposition to bend the situation to his pleasure, placed woman in a hard position and resulted in the distortion of her nature. * * * On account of the necessity of protecting her young, she is cautious and cunning, and in contrast with the open and pugnacious methods of the more untrammelled male, she relies on sober colors, concealment, evasion, and deception of the senses.

"This quality of cunning is, of course, not immoral in its origin, being merely a protective instinct developed along with maternal feeling. * * * In woman, also, this tendency to prevail by passive means rather than by assault is natural; and especially under a system of male control, where self-realization is secured either through the manipulation of man or not at all, a resort to trickery, indirection, and hypocrisy is not to be wondered at.

"Man has, however, always insisted that woman shall be better than he is, such as he greatly disapproves. Therefore, he has developed a code of morals to cover the peculiar case of woman. This may be called a morality of the person and of the bodily habits, as contrasted with the commercial and public morality of man."

"Purity, constancy, reserve, and devotion are the qualities in woman which please and flatter the jealous male; and woman has responded to these demands both really and seemingly. Without any consciousness of what she was doing she acts in the manner which makes her most pleasing to men."

"And—always with the rather definite realization before her of what a dreadful thing it is to be an old maid—she has naively insisted that her sisters shall play well within the game, and has become herself the most strict censor of that morality which has become traditionally associated with woman."

"Fearing the obloquy which the world attaches to a bad woman, she throws the first stone at any woman who bids for the favor of men by overstepping the modesty of nature. * * * while man is merciless to woman from the standpoint of personal behavior, he exempts her from anything in the way of contractual morality."



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Ostrich Farm Pays; Two Sell for \$800

The ostrich business in the United States is fairly prosperous, especially in the Salt River valley, Ariz., where 1,500 of the 2,000 ostriches in the country are owned.

This is a new line of animal industry for Americans and there is much to be learned. We have not thus far produced such fancy birds as have some of the more experienced breeders in South Africa, but the size seems to be increasing and the health of the birds is all that could be desired.

Serious ostrich diseases have not troubled the American raiser; even the so-called barring of the feathers has not been observed.

Ostriches need a hot, dry climate, such as is found in the Southwest. The rainy portion of the South is far less desirable, although this is sometimes mentioned as suitable for ostrich raising.

Alfalfa pasture is also essential; an acre of alfalfa will carry four ostriches and, which is of far more importance, will keep them in good health.

Our American ostriches are now worth \$800 a pair at four years of age. No one should imagine that ostrich farming is a get-rich-quick scheme for they are not ready for mating until they become four years old.—Country Life in America.

Show Rare Vitality.

A rare proof of the vitality of certain trees is offered by a poplar in the village of Gunten, on the Lake of Thun. When about twenty years ago, a fountain was placed before the postoffice building on that place the builders used for a shaft and leader of the water conduit a young poplar trunk which they drove into the ground, and in which the pipe was inserted. After a short time the trunk began to throw out shoots and today it is a tall tree, with heavy foliage. The water pipe is now completely overgrown and it is a strange sight to see a jet of water stream forth from the interior of the uninjured tree.

More Apples Than Ever.

The American Agriculturist gives the apple crop of 1926 as 88,120,000 barrels, as against 24,000,000 barrels in 1906, an increase of 12,100,000 barrels, but 3,880,000 barrels short of each of the crops of the three years prior to 1906. The figures arrived at are the crystallization of returns from correspondents in every apple producing section east of the Rocky mountains. A good many 1926 apples are available for winter storage.

Bitter Arraignment of Woman By a Chicago University Man

FEARING the obloquy which the world attaches to a bad woman, she throws the first stone at any woman who bids for the favor of men by overstepping the modesty of nature.

By dress, behavior, coquetry, modesty, reserve, and occasional boldness she gains the attention of man and infatuates him. He does the courting, but she controls the process.

Nature obviously started out on the plan of having woman the dominant force, with man as an aid, but after a certain time there was a reversal of plan, and woman dropped back into a somewhat unstable relation to the social process.

She is cautious and cunning, and relies upon sober colors, concealment, evasion, and deception of the senses.

—From "Sex and Society," by Prof. W. I. Thomas, of Chicago University.

BLUENTLY and with an apparent disregard for conventionalities of speech Prof. Thomas of Chicago University has recently written a book on "Sex and Society" that will make the reading public gape with astonishment.

There is no mingling of words and no riddling of cold facts. He calls a spade a spade and plunges into his subject in a way that readily convinces the reader that he knows what he is writing about.

"Sex and Society" is not a tirade, nor is it a eulogy of society. It deals in a plain, straightforward manner with questions which are of vital interest to every person individually and to the human race as a whole.

"No altogether satisfactory theory of the origin of modesty has been advanced," says Prof. Thomas. "One theory of modesty, the disgust theory, makes modesty the outgrowth of our disapproval of immorality in others. * * * The sight of offensive behavior is no doubt a powerful deterrent from like behavior, but this seems to be a secondary manifestation in the case of modesty. * * *

All a Matter of Habit.

"Now, taking them as we find them, we know that such emotions as modesty and shame are associated with actions which injure and shock others, and show us off in a bad light. They are violations of modes of behavior which have become habitual in one way and another. * * * When once a habit is fixed, interference with its smooth running causes an emotion. The nature of the habit broken is of no importance. If it were habitual for grander dames to go barefoot on our boulevards or to wear sleeveless dresses at high noon, the contrary would be embarrassing."

Later on in the same chapter he says: "It is evident that very delicate

attention to behavior is necessary to be always attractive and never disgusting to the opposite sex, and even the most serious attention to this problem is not always successful. Sexual association is a treacherous ground, because our likes and dislikes turn upon temperamental traits rather than on the judgment, or, at any rate, upon modes of judgment not clearly analyzable in consciousness. An openness of manner in the relation of the sexes is very charming, but a little more and it is boldness. A modest behavior is charming, but too much modesty is prudery."

First Covering Ornamental.

"The original covering of the body was in the nature of ornament rather than clothing. The waist, the neck, the wrists, and the ankles are smaller than the portion of the body immediately below them, and are from this anatomical accident a suitable place to the ornaments, and the ornamentation of the body results incidentally in giving some degree of covering to the body."

"The most suggestive use of clothing is the use of just a sufficient amount to call attention to the person, without completely concealing it. I need not refer to the fact that in modern society this is accomplished by, or perhaps we should better say in connection with, diaphanous fabrics and decollete dresses; and the same effect was doubtless accomplished by a typical early form of female dress."

Ornaments Used to Attract.

"If we have in mind that the association of the sexes has furnished so powerful an emotional disturbance as jealousy, it seems a simple matter to explain the comparatively mild display of sexual modesty as a function

DR. WILLIAM I. THOMAS,
Associate Professor of Sociology at the
Chicago University.

Egyptian Hospital Has Fine Service

Egypt can now pride herself on a hospital service the like of which is probably not to be found in the whole world. Some time ago Sir Ernest Cassel gave \$300,000 to the Egyptian government to establish ambulant eye hospitals. Dr. Max Callan, of London, was entrusted with the organization of the service, and he has accomplished his task. The ambulant hospital, of which La Nature gives a detailed description, has the appearance of a military camp. A number of tents accommodate the patients and their attendants, the largest serving as an operating room. Camp was pitched for the first time near Manshiut, in the Nile delta, and Dr. Callan, with his native assistants, treated there the diseases that are caused by the terrible dust raised by the hot desert wind at the equinox.